THE ARMY AT VALLEY FORGE.

HOW IT ENDURED THE WINTER OF 1777. THE LOST BATTLES OF BEANDYWINE AND GERMAN-TOWN-A CAMP OF HUTS AT VALLEY FORGE-SUFFERING FROM LACK OF FOOD AND CLOTHING -WASHINGTON'S WISE AND HEROIC CONDUCT-THE CONWAY CABAL.

Hardly any name is more familiar to the student, young or old, of American history than that of Valley Forgo. One still reads with pain of the sufferings undergone there by the sturdy Continental soldiers, and with pride of the Spartan firmness with se dreary vicissitudes were encountered. Of all the anniversaries which have so numerously distinguished these Centennial years, none is more worthy of at least a quiet commemoration than that of the establishment of Washington's forlorn Winter quarters in 1777. None of the early years of the young Republic, struggling for life against the greatest odds, were darker than this. The slightest glance at the situation will show that it was indeed

The battle of Brandywine had been fought gallantly, and it had been lost. Congress bad fled from Philadelphia to Lancaster. A series of reverses had opened a way to that city for Sir William Howe and Washington was too weak to risk a battle which might have saved it, nor, with more than a thousand of his men barefoot, could he undertake those rapid and masterly operations which had been so brilliantly executed at Trenton and at Princeton. Meanwhile all efforts of an impotent Congress and of rash generals to clamor and importune him into military imprudence were vain. What he might have done if he had been properly reinferced, it is easy to con ecture, since he delayed with the inadequate meanat his command the occupation of Philadelphia for thirty days, and thus strengthened Gates for victory over Burgoyne. All that Congress did to assist the Commander-in-Chief was to clothe him with extraordinary powers for sixty days-to hang Tories and to seize provisions if he could find any to seize. Upon every side were disaffection and disloyalty. Howe had been more than welcomed by a considerable portion of the inhabitants of Philadelphia, and, mong others, by the Rev. Mr. Duche, the late chaplain of Congress, who sent a letter to Washington which he was engaged. Four British regiments oc enpied the city-the bulk of the Royal army was quartered at Germantown, some ten miles distant; and this camp Washington resolved to attack. The attempt was made early on the morning of October fled. The Americans were also driven from the Delaware. Washington had received no reliforcements from Gates, but the 5,000 men who were sent were detained by Putnam, who was conten plating some crazy scheme of attacking New-York Hamilton did everything in his power to secure additional reinforcements from Gates, but the Delaware was lost before they arrived.

THE CAMP AT VALLEY FORGE. Meanwhile Cougress at York muddled over its scheme of establishing a new Board of War. Howe kept his troops within a strongly fortified line extending from the Delaware to the Schuylkill; and Washington, that he might restrict the enemy within the narrowest possible limits, established his Winter quarters, on the 19th of December, at Valley Forge. enty miles from Philadelphia, on the south side of the Schuvlkill. Here he would be able to keen a vigilant eye on the city and also protect large extent of country. He had 11,000 freens, but they were in a very wretched condition. Provision want of shoes that all the late marches had bectracked in blood. There was a like want of blankets: so that many of the soldiers were forced to si up all night by the camp fire. Washington offere preseium for the best pattern of shoes san duty. The commissariat was miserable anaged, for at this very time (says Gordon) ends of shoes, stockings and clothing were lying a Washington had determined to but the and he took particular pains to make th dwellings as comfortable as possible. Among other built. Each hat was 14 feet by 16, with wall of logs filled in with clay, and a chimney twelve non-commissioned officers and men. Eac general officer had a but to binaself, with tw windows. The huts of the soldiery fronted or the streets. Troops from the same State wer lodged in the same street or the same quarter. In shape the whole was like a triangle with Valley Creek forming its base, and the S. havl kill for its left side. It had abbatis, redoubts, are pickets at different points. Washington's quarter were in the house of a Quaker, Isane Potts, which i still standing. To facilitate necessary movements bridge was built over the Schuylkill, and bodies o light horse and militia were stationed at different points to prevent the country people from supply ing Philadelphia with forage and provisions. Th Maryland line was stationed at Wilmington, as most of the borse were sent to Trenton. The project of Washington was not very generally asproved by his officers. While the troop were just beginning the labor of construct ing the cantonments, information was received on the 22d of December that the British had made a sortic towards Chester on a foraging expedition. Orders were issued for the troops to hold themselvin readiness to march against it, but the new wer-unable to stir for want of provisions. There had been a dangerous mutiny the night before, which had been with difficulty suppressed. The commi-sary reported that there was not a single hoof of any kind to shughter, and not more than twenty-fix barrels of flour. Yet if Howe should come or again, Washington determined to go and most him he was so weary, he said, "of the inferns clamor of the Pennsylvanians "-clamor, he mean for action. "These men," wrote Varnum, " must be supplied or they cannot be commanded." SOCIAL LIFE IN CAMP.

But with all the sufferings of Valley Forge, ther was some social counters there. Lafavetse wrote home that the general officers were souding for their wives; "and I envy them," he said, naively-" no their wives, but the happiness of being where they can see them. 1 Mrs. Washington was with he er and encourage him. There was no dancing, for the quarters were too narrow; care were prohibited because they led to gambling but there were tea parties and coffre parties, co versation and music. There were gullant gentle men, too-Morris and Reed, and Charles Carroll when the Congress delegation came down-an Hamilton and Laurens. The Council and Assembly of Pennsylvania had sent to Congress a remostrance against going into Winter quarters and this the Congress, always consideratkindly transmitted by way of encourage ment to Washington. His answer could have been very agreeable to the remonstrants. He showed how Mifflin had neglected his duty as Quartermaster-General. He told his critics how for want of a two days' supply of provisions, excel lent opportunities had been left unimproved. Me. were confined to hospitals and in farmers' houses for lack of shoes. For the same reason, 2.898 men were unfit for duty. Only 8,200 Continental troops could be relied on for action. Theu, he mided, with a pardonable touch of irony: "Gentlemen reprobate the going into Winter quarters, as much as if they thought the soldiers were stocks and stones. I can assure these gentlemen that it is a much easier and less distressing thing to draw re monstrances in a comfortable room by a good fire side, than to occupy a cold, bleak hill, and also under frost and snow, or blankets. However, though they seem to have little feeling for the cake and distressed soldiers, I feel superabundantly for

them, and from my sonl I pity those miseries which it is neither in my power to relieve or prevent." WASHINGTON'S TROUBLES.

Sullivan was advising Washington in writing, on the 26th of December, to yield and attack Philadelphia. Then, or soon after, Benjamin Rush was writing to Patrick Henry that "the army of Washington had no General at their head," and urging that "a Gates, or Lee, or a Conway would, in a few weeks, render it an irresistible body of men." The Council and Assembly of Pennsylvania were clamoring that Philadelphia might be captured, and the British driven away. The Board of War was fussy and troublesome and mischievous. It undertook to send Lafayette on a Winter expedition against Canada, with Conway second in command, and with Stark, and to help along this notable business, which came to nothing, it proposed to take away one of Washingten's regiments. Any man less great and equable than he under such a pressure of difficulties, would have thrown away his sword. It might be an unprofitable, but it would be a curious, speculation, to consider what might bave been the result to the American fortunes if Washington had then resigned his command, and if it had been given to Gates, to whom every weak soldier and civilian was offering unlimited incense. But Washington gave Congress and the country very distinctly to understand that he did not intend to resign. "There is not an officer," he said, in the service of the United States that would not return to the sweets of domestic life with more beartfelt joy than I should; but I mean not to shrink in the cause." How much greater appears this single indomitable hero than all the nine men to which the Congress had dwindled, and which companded respect neither by the force of numbers nor by the wisdom of its deliberations and the consistency of its decisions!

MISERY OF THE ARMY.

The sufferings of the American troops at Valley Forge have been many times described, and squalor, postilence and famine are the reiterated staple of all descriptions. The misery seems to have kept pace with the advancing rigor of the season. When Congress sent a committee to consult with Washington, of which Charles Carroll, of Maryland, was a member, they were forced to report a lack of almost every necessity. Men were dying for want of straw to raise them from the damp of the earth. The hospitals, of which there were many, as there was necessarily much sickness, were utterly comfortless upon which patients recovering from the operation could rest. There were brigades which for five days were without mest. It is not strange that there was sometimes mutiny, and frequently descr-Washington said plainly to Congress: "Un the army most deserve; and this was or afters were at the r worst. Yet the Congress thee bere unequivocal testimony to fortitude of the troops, "Nothing," is can equal their sufferings, except the patience which the faithful part of the army endure." The surrounding country for a great discussed was exhausted, Even the patriotion of the latter administration of

But the British forces were far too comfortably situated in Philadelphia to be anxious, in that hard eason, for active service. The common soldiers martered upon the citizens. A kind of clubsome was opened for the convenience of the gentlemen of the army, supported by a tax upon their pay, at which were weekly balls, reign officer who kept the fare bank made a fortune, and some of the young players were mined,

emains to be told, for the enemies of Washington is own officers, who at that trying moment should seted the time of difficulty, of danger, and of en ught to depose him from command, and which ha overed the names of Gates, of Conway, of Lee, and Midlin, not here to mention any others, wit monor of giving his name to the "Cabal," was a French afficer of Irish descent, who claimed to be a chevalier of the Order of St. Louis. He was one of Mr. Silas Deane's acquisitions, and upon the strength, uninly, of that person's recommendation he was made by Congress a Brigadier-General. He had listinguished himself at the battle of Brandywine; ad been much annoyed at being passed over when De Kuth was made a Major-General, and had some what insolently demanded the same rank, being opported in this by persons both in and out of ougress, and especially by Midlio. Washington listinctly and earnestly opposed this promotion of a person whose merit the saio. "existed more in his swn imagination than in reality." So much in samest was Washington that he binted an intention of resigning should Conway be premated. In December, 1777, in spite of these remonstrances, and not withstanding he was now in open ripture with Washington. Congress appointed Conway. Inspectoriously, promoted him to be a Major-General, made is office independent of the Commander-in-Chief, and referred him to the Board of War for the regulations which he was to introduce. The drunken folly of Wilkinson betrayed the se rets of the consultations and the correspondence, highly devocatory to the military character of Washington, which had been carried on between Gares, Midlin, and Conway. It was in o co of Conway's letters to Gates that he said: "Heaven has been determined to save your country, or a weak General and bad compositions voral thave runsed it."

WASHINGTON'S BEHAVIOR.

This was communicated by Lord Sterling to Washegion. His letter to Gates, in which he recounted his piece of information, was a master-piece of selfonamand and of dignity. "I considered," he said, the information as coming from yourself, and given with a view to forewarn, and consequently to orearm me, against a secret enemy, or, in other words, a dangerous incendiary, in which character, somer or later, this country will know General Convay." This letter was written by General Washunton to Gates from Valley Forge, on the 4th of January, 1778. Gates and Conway both found the matter gerting serious, and both began to make their peace by denouncing the veracity of Wilkinson. Vashington's replies showed that he was not to be ecerved. He told Gates distinctly that Conway was "capable of all the malignity of detraction and all the meanness of intrigue to gratify the absurd resentment of disappointed vanity or to answer the purposes of personal aggrandizement, and promote he interest of faction." A dignified but cold note rom Washington closed the correspondence with from Washington closed the correspondence with Gates on this subject. This was dated at Valley Forge, the 24th of February, 1778. Washington had reason to be angry, if not disheariemed. The expedition to Camada, to be commanded by General Lafaverte, had been undertaken without consulting him at all. It must have been also a seve etral of Washington's serenity that Wilkinson should demand an interview. He satisfied Washington, however, that he had told the truth about the letter, if there had been any doubt before. He resigned his office of Secretary of the Board of War; but had previously resigned his brevet of Brigadier, and, although he retained his rank of Colonel, he was never again employed, Conway fougot a duel with General Cadwallader, who had accused him of cowardice at the battle of Brindywine, was wounded, and supposing himself about to die, sent a very humble apology to Washington. Both Gates and Millin retired from the Board of War. So ended the Conway cabal, which certainly did not alleviate the vigors, the doubts and the difficulties of the Winter of 1777-78 at Valley Forge.

The consuing May found Washington still in his expectance of the Winter of a valley force of about twelve dates on this subject. This was dated at Valley

thousand men. It was impossible by any reinforcements to carry this number beyond twenty thousand. But rumors came of the evacuation of Philadelphia, since the Delaware would soon be in dauger of being blocked up by a French fleet. Washington busied himself in the formation of a new system for the army, and had asked Congress to send a company of the army are proposed. of arrangements, five in e camp. They remained with committee of arrangements, five in number, to the camp. They remained with him three months, and the recommendations resolved upon were generally adopted. On the 18th of June, the preparation for the evacuarion of Philadelphia having been completed, the British army took up its line of march through the Jerseys. As soon as he had information of this, Washington broke camp with his whole army, marching in pursuit. And so ended the memorable season at Valley Forge. There was still to be a short period of defeat and disappointment, but brighter days were close at committee disappointment, but brighter days were close at band. THE HEROISM OF WASHINGTON. Λ careful study of the history of Valley Forge can not be too earnestly recommended to all who would fully comprehend the greatness of the character of

Washington. At no other period of the war does it seem so purely heroic, and at no other time does the patriot cause appear to have been in equal danger of rum. To this day it seems a miracle tout the little army was kept together at all. He gave ferty-five years to the service of his country, but in what year of them all did he do so much to save and to establish it? Superior to evil fortune, stronger than the elements, and wiser than all the delegated wisdom of the colonies, hardly knowing in whom he might confide or what professed friend might prove a virulent foe, his military genius undervalued and maligned by men who were unworthy to hold his stirrup, he seems never to have lost either his equanimity or his hope. Contrast Washington at Valley Forge, his naked little band snivering around him, with Na poleon selfishly flying from the wreck of the most magnificent army which ever trod the plains of Enrope. We feel, as we contemplate the spectacle, that Washington was "all in all to the cause." Any other man might have destroyed it by preamptions ambition, by an overestimate of his own ability, or, on the other hand, by a natural heapacity to manage the peculiar resources confided to him. It may truly be said that no historical character has so grown in the estimation of mankind. There are other Revolutionary personares who are still reumbered fireshly, in whom we see who are still remembered freshly, in whom we see faults and even weaknesses. From these, Washington was not utterly free, for he was human; but can was not utterly free, for he was human; but can another be found who erred so seldoth, who discovanother be found who erred so senton, who discovered and repaired his error so prompt v, who was swise and yet so simple, who was so utterly incapable of submitting to defeat white even a desperate chance of success remained, or who did the work which his hands found to do, despite innumerable s and difficulties, so persistently and so

FLINT'S ARTISTIC FURNITURE,

George C. Flint & Co., at their warerooms at Nos. 104, 106, and 108 West Fourteenth-st., have for sale a large collection of furniture made by themselves and therefore guaranteed. At the present time they lisplay a variety of small pieces of artistic furn-ture or which there is such a demand for holiday gifts, au for this purpose they will keep their salesrooms open in the evening until after the 1st of January. In thes senstiful thence English designs prevail, and every where are seen the quaint Queen Anne spindles and halustrades, the upright Elizabethan chairs, and ma roods with incised ornaments and metal honges. clasps and knobs. The French models are not, however nealected, but are used when they offer anything parleniarly good. The fancy of the season is to have the small articles in aboutzed wood, and to relieve this unber blackness with Imiaid ivory, gay tiles, or bevelo

The pinty chover-lent tables are in about all tables, with the top shaped like a threeod for curtains. Gills for coulemen are the new tables for smokers

A GREAT BROADWAY CLOTHING HOUSE.

Rogers, Peet & Co. have their accustomed tale as tele of a good and steadily harcosing trade. Their sales for November were larger than for the same month in 1876, and their December sales, although less ned by ongress, and especially by Miffio. Washington the warm weather, show sogns of reaching the usual holiday climax. In men's ciothius, this firm reports that costs and overcosts are cut shorter this year than Tronsers are being made very full at the knee where they are one and half inches larger than at the foot. Uniters are in greater demand than inight be expected considering the weather. In this class of goods perced considering the weather. In this class of goods the London styles are mostly sought for. Among the more handsom, goods now to be seen in this stock the following are worthy of mention: A stylish astracian beaver suit, nicely lined and bound, \$50: a light Eystlan suit, \$35: business suits of camelain and black cheviot, and which this fire warcamenina and once cheviot, and which this first warrant equal to custom-made goods of a muca higher price, range from \$25 to \$30\$; cheaper suits to these cloths may be purchased as low as \$16. Meitons have been finding a ready saic at from \$24 to \$2.28. There is also a good demand for their Engliss. Kerseva and diagonals. A hand-some coat for semi-dress is a frock of the finest blace broadclots, for \$25. A perfect fit is assured. Half-dress wool diagonals, arown and black, sell from \$30 to \$10. A feature of the overroad display is the stock of Poor's London style Unstead. They are saylish in cut, and contain the usual conveniences of the modern style of Unstead convenient receiping to fix \$40.

ement receptacle for keeping a fair companiou's hand rom actifig cold. Passing to cheaper goods the marked-down depart-ment is reached. This grows larger as the season ar-rances. Here the buyer can find high check canalisate tousers marked down from \$7 to \$1, and Engine cassi-nerse marked from \$7 to \$5. The second floor is given by above exclusively to children's clothing of such other's marked down from \$7.10.54, and English cassi-vers marked from \$7.10.55. The second floor is given atmost exclusively to children's clothing, of which is firm makes a specialty. Among the novelness are yet overcoals, with fancy fruminings, from \$2.50 to 6; Fool's disters for an deep, from \$6 to \$12; and odd it smit, those of one garminit ranging from \$4 to \$10, o and three garments from \$5 to \$13. Black basket his have been reduced from \$10 to \$5. The other styles c. fluren's suits are the Continental, Dom Pedro, Yale a Polo.

NEW-YORK'S COFFEE TRADE NOT LOST The despatch from Cincinnati, published yesterday, claiming that the recent troubles between the soffee dealers of New-York and the West relative to the direct shipment of coffes, was turning the tide of trade rapidly to the South, caused no excitement among the coffee deders of this city. They claim that they gained their point over the Western Jobbers, and that Mobile and New-Oricans are not getting any greater amount of trade than they usually have in Winter. The Western Jobbers naturally go South during the Winter to do what they can, because the avoid the extreme cold and show blockades, and also because they can obtain a certain class of commodities when do not reach the Guif coast during the Souther months. The official returns show that New Oricans and Mobile cannot snoply the West with the 300,000 bags of coffee which they annually require, as 200,000 bags is about all that hose ports receive in a year, which must also supply me home consumption. Besides, this business is all done through bankers, and for this reason the trade could not be carried on in the South. The New-Yera dealers claim that thus far no unusual falling off it that the is notlecable. They continue to ship direct to the buyers. direct shipment of coffee, was turning the tide of trade

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

EXPENSES OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION. THE CHARGES OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS DENIED AND EXPLAINED-THE APPROPRIATION FOR NEXT YEAR.

The estimate of the Board of Education for 1878 was considered yesterday by the Board of Est mate and Apportunment. The amount originally asked for was \$3,948,900, and this, it is claimed, can be reduced to \$3,553,000. President Wood, of the Board of Education, claimed that the department could not get along with the amount, as reduced; it would make it necessary to close the schools, and would otherwise be detrimental to the cause of public education. Even now there were not schools enough to accommodate all chilen. Economy, he admitted, might be necessary, but efficiency was more essential. In the primary school that was especially required, as about two-thirds of the children never entered the higher grades. The study of ch and German ac considered unnecessary; a thor-knowledge of Latin was invaluable. He also con-

by law. The members of the board and good reason as fee, aggrieved, as the Corporation Counsel had informed the Commissioners of Accounts five months ago, that their position was untenable Controller Kelly said that he did not think that the Commissioners of Accounts would within attack the Board of Education. The subject could not be discussed until an opinion was received from the Corporation Counsel. An envelope was handed at this moment to Mayor Ely, which inclosed the opinion in question. It also inclosed the printed opinion sent to the Commissioners of Accounts in July last, the main point of which is reposited in the letter from Corporation. Counsel Whitney. In this he says that white the considerations advanced in the commissioners of Appendixment were forcibly presented, after carefully reviewing the subject, be still considers that his former opinion in the matter was correct. In conclusion, he said: "The limitation of \$10 per pigal tainght, bound in the Act of 1851, has been supplemented by the general system found in the charter of 1873, by which full discretion over the subject of appropriations has been conferred upon the Board of Apportionment."

Controller Kelly said that the board did not desire to impair the efficiency of the public schools. The members are proud of their present condition. There was a heavy burden, however, upon the tax payers, and it was nocessary to retrench everywhere, and be thought they would at the morting of the Board of Education, At the mercing of the Board of Education, at the morting of the Board of Education, At the mercing of the Board of Education, At the mercing of the Board of Education,

that could be reduced.

At the maxing of the Board of Education, yesterday
At the maxing of the Board et Education, yesterday
afternoon, after the Superintendent had reported that
the services of some teachers in schools Nos. 49 and 41,
could be dispensed with, Commissioner Walker rose to a question of privinge. He said the Commissioners of Alcounts had presented to the Board of Estimate and Alperforment a statement charging that the Board of Edcated and obtained 24,650,000 more than the
amount to which it had a right These werseries charges. "We are charged" he said
"with simutariy terturing the law for our own benefit
and the Board of Estimate, who have all these years received and considered our demands, are charged with
imberlity. We are criminals, and the members of
the Board of Estimates are imberdies. Yet, they
received the report of the Commissioners of,
Armennas! Now, in July of this year
the Commissioners of Accounts asked the Corporation
Comment if the statut of 1831, fixing the per capita aliowance for school memers, was still in force. In a
printed opinion, the Corporation Counsel informed them
that it was not. This fact shows that this board was accused of malfensance, and the article was prepared by
the Commissioners of Accounts, after, and in the face of
the Corporation Counsel's opinion. These facts were
breaght out only by the persistence of Commissioner
Wicham at the conservace to day. We attended that
needing, not only to explain our position, but also the
manner in which we retire

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S VISIT. INSPECTING THE POST OFFICE AND THE POSTAL CARD MANUFACTORY.

Pestmaster-General Key, accompanied by Third Assistant Postmaster-General Hazen, arrived in this city early yesterday morning to pay his first official visit to New-York. During the forenoon they visited the postage state pagency at Broadway and Hou-ton-st. They also inspected the manufacture of postal cards under the new contract with the American Phototype Company, this branch of whose work is carried on in the second story of the old Trimuse Building. Here Judge Key and Mr. Hazen spent an hour and a half. The Postmesternoral expressed satisfaction as what he saw. He said, conversation, that some changes in the contract were greatly the community and the object of his visit was

memoers of the camount of work performed by this office, and the perfect system with which it is done. Instead of reducing the force, the commission will report to the Postmaster General in tayor of allowing Postmaster James three modificinal elecks.

SHOOTING HIS STEP-MOTHER.

A YOUNG MAN'S INSANE EXPLOITS WITH A PISTOL. Franklin K. Hayes, age twenty-three, of No. 1.601 Breadway, Brooklyn, yesterday morning came down from his bed-room to the kitchen, where his atepmother, Mrs. Ellen Hayes, was building after, and del be mother, Mrs. Elica Phyes, was building after, and del berare left breast, and passed to the right side. She sank
with a scream to the floor. Hayes at once can from the
home, and across vicint lots toward Atlantic-ave. He
was not pursued inmediately, and so escaped. Physicians summoned to attend Mrs. Hayes found that the
pistod-bail microwity missed her heart, but they thought
there was no inmediate danger of her death.

The young man is supposed to be insince. Several
months ago he was emerged to be married to a young
hely, who afterward died. Since then he has frequently
experienced to take his

months ago he was entraged to be married to a you half, who afterward died. Since then he has frequent or ability signs of insanity, and threatened to take I own life over her grave. Last Sanday, his father as he went with a friend to the grave in the cruetery of t Evergreens, and, taking a piscol from his pocket, tompted to shoot humself in the head. His friend knock the plated from his hond, and saved als life. He have and any scrious quarrel with his step-mother, we was ten years his senior. His father was salesy when a shooting took place. Frankin was formerly employ as a caulker in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

BOWERY PRICES ON BROADWAY.

To owe your tailor, an expression which has passed into a proverb and become one of the stock jokes of the minstrel hall, is an impossibility when applied to the customers of Max Stadler & Co., of Broadway and Prince-st. This is true for two reasons: Clothing is Prince-st. This is true for two reasons: Clothing is marked so low at this store that the most consumptive purse can find something for the money; and Mr. Stadler does strictly a cash business. The advantages of this system are too apparent to need mention. The firm his no dead weight of bad debts to stagger under; hence its customers pay only for the wholesafe cost of the goods, the expense of making, wife the interest on the capital invested in the stock.

It is for this reason that Max Stadler & Co. have been able to mark down their goods from 15 to 20 per cent during the last few days. As a sample of their reductions they offer fine French cheviot suits marked down from \$27 to \$20; overcosts reduced from \$32 to \$26, and from \$18 to \$12. Boys' overcosts, such as has year sold for from \$7 to \$18, are now offered at from \$3 50 to \$10. Good serviceable boys' ulsters are selling as low as

sold for from \$7 to \$18, are now one red at from \$5.50 to \$10. Good service stole bows uisters are selling as low as \$7. The firm employs the enc-price system. The lowest prices are marked on the goods, and no reduction is made. This firm draws a large share of its patromage from the thrifty German families of the East side.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Three steamships will leave this port for Europe to-day, the City of Brussels, of the Inman Line, being the first vessel to sail under the new arrangement of the British Post-office Department. The White Star Line will despatch next week's stenmer on Thursday, and thus alternate with the Isman Line. The P. Caland will sail for Rotterdam, and the Gellert for Hamburg. The following are the saloon lists.

FOR HAMSURG—In Steamship Gellert.—D. H. Gesaler, Chifford H. Gest, Emanuel Belleveaux, Julius Ourieb, M. Alexander Philippeux, Admiral Possino, Russian Navy, Mrs. Mary Schilbug, Miss Georgia: Gordon and companion, Mrs. Amilia Reber, Miss Carold Reiz, Henry C. Engel Robert Seitz, Leo Oppenheim, Miss Zunon L. Bottsford, Miss Josephine Terry, Mrs. Catharine Stockmeyer, S. Schlessinger, M. Guerita.

Onerita.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—In Stomaship City of Brusselz.—Stephen Rruwn, F. Burkert, Miss Clarke, Miss Daley, Miss Flynn, Robert Fleming, J. H. Hungall, George McHenry, Mrs. G. McHenry, Herbert Peiminger, Francis Speake, Mrs. F. Speake, Joseph Wachtel, John Woet, Mrs. J. West. ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED MALPRACTICE.

James F. Giles, alias Dr. Maxwell, of No. 266 Grand-st., was arrested on a charge of abortion. made upon Mrs. Soule, of East Thirtieth-st. It is alleged that Giles, when in Mrs. Soule's presence, said to her: "Don't say anything about this, and all will be right," and induced her to deny that he had been guilty of the offence. But when Glies had been taken from the room the woman charged the prisoner with the crime of malpractice. Glies was taken to the Fifty-seve the Street Court, where he denied that he was guilty of the charge, but was committed to await the result of the woman's injuries. Mrs. soule is said to be dangerously ill. On the person of the prisoner was found a quantity of

papers, cards, etc., relating to his business, ame others a printed card advertising Dr. and Mine. Whi head is consulting physicians; also a note to Anthony Constock, asking if it was wrong to send the cards through the mails. An affidavit by a woman in (Iymer-st., Brooklyn, was found, assering that an abortion had been committed on her in the office of Dr. West, of Bieckerst.

WOMEN'S WORK IN ART.

COMMEMORATIVE MEETING OF SOROSIS. As the practical schools of art in this city owe their establishment chiefly to the efforts of women the celebration of their foundation by Sorosis yesterday evening was peculiarly fitting. Women were admitted the School of the National Academy of Design as early as 1836, but about 1850 they began to consider the propriety of opening a school of art for themselves. As a result, two years later, through the labora of Miss Mary Hamilton, Mrs. Jonathan Sturges, Mrs. George Cartis, Miss Eliza Hosack and others, the School of De sign for Women began its work. In 1867, the Ladies' Art

agn for Women began its work. In 1867, the Lanies' Art
Association was founded by Mrs. Mary S. Pope, and Mrs.
Hency Peters Gray, now its president. The Decorative
Art Society is an outgrowth of this association.
The feature of Soroals was varied by the reading of
peners, recitations and singing. Mrs. Croby, president
of Soroals, in the opening paper, explained the purpose
and subject of the celebration. The Rev. W. R. Alger
spake briefly of the barriers removed from the pathway
of women who savire to professional life. Mrs. Croby
read a letter from Peter Cooper, expressing regret at his
mability to be present, and inviting So-sala to visit the

ONE OF FASHION'S GREAT RESORTS.

There are few buildings on Broadway, above Union-square, which attract more attention than the eablisment of Arnold, Constable & Co., at Ninetseuth-st The exterior of this building is one of the finest in th room, handsomely fitted up, in which the light of day odged with fringe of scarlet poppies and built; the square train is of velvet with a wreath of the same flowrunning cound it near the bottom; the left side is the are points filled with pleatings of white satin

CHICAGO'S MISSING BANK PRESIDENT.

W. F. Endicott, the president of the saspeaded Central National Bank of Calcago, who, it is re-sorted, has been found to be a defender, assaid to be a grand-son of ex-Governor Endicott of Massichusetts, and a brother of the Endicotta residing at Salem, Moss. He is spoken of as a clear-headed, judicious man, conservative in his views, retired in his manner, and a plan able talker. Benjamin B. Shecham, president of the Mechanics' Bank, moist twenty shares in the suspended leanz, which he was induced to subscribe for by Mr. Ludicott. Mr. Sherman states that Endicott legen his Western career at the close of the war, when he sharted the oanking firm of Endicott & Baller. It was afterward changed to Sibley, Hinschele & Endocott, When the Central Bank falled, Mr. Endicott sold on his interest in the banking house, and wrote to Mr. Sherman in a trembling hand, that "the failure came upon him like a thunderbold, and was caused by the suspension of the Third National Bank," of which D. D. Shemeer, who has field, was president. A brother of Mr. Endicott's said to be a heavy loser by Mr. Endicott's mismanagement, as are numerous personal tremts in Boston. It is believed that the missing president, who has been furficed, has gone to Europe, travelling, like his friend Spencer, under an assumed name. He was prominently identified with church charifies, and took an active part in the Moody and Sankey meetings last y ar in Chicago.

A DOWN-TOWN CLOTHING STORE. A. Raymond & Co. continue in their usual

routine of business, satisfied to do good trade among down-town people and residents of Brooklyn, who find their store at Fulton and Nassan-sts., very convenient and a place to secure bargins. Their stock is always full and sensonable, and their prices a trifle below those full and seasonable, and their prices a trife below those of most of their competitors. In an old and firmly-established business like theirs, the effects of a "bull season" such as the present is said to be, are felt less than among the newer and less wealthy firms. Among their stock may be mentioned Van Dyke uisiers, with amole strains, \$15 to \$20, and business suits from \$12 to \$30. An important department is that of gentlemon's farmissing goods, in which the firm is a rival of houses specially engaged in that business.

THE NEWARK SAVINGS BANKS. The managers of the Newark Dime Savings

institution have rescinded their resolution requiring ninety days' notice from depositors, and are again receiving and paying out money. Thus far no run has been made and no excitement shown. On Tuesday night, at a meeting of the trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance As a mee ing of the trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, an association in the Xth Ward, the treasurer stated that \$806.53 belonging to the company was locked up in the Newark Savings Institution, and a com-mittee was appointed to call a public meeting of all the lodges and societies that have money in the bank, for the purpose of taking concerted action looking to its re-covery.

BARGAINS AT TRAPHAGEN'S. The old established firm of Traphagen &

Co., of No. 400 Bowery, pave reduced their Winter stock to the lowest possible point, in order to clear out all goods, which the duil season has kept on their hands. Buyers wishing clothing will never find it cheaper than it is now offered by this bouse. Traphagen & Co., have always maintained their place among the best clothiers of the city, and at the same time have rendered the cheapness of their goods proverbial.

TEN YEARS FOR A NOTORIOUS BURGLAR. Thomas Smith, the professional burglar who broke into the residence of Francis Swift, on Bedfordave., Brooklyn, two weeks ago, was arraigned yesterday. before Judge Moore, for sentence on his plea of guilty of burgiary in the second degree. Judge Moore said that he would not have delayed the sentence had he known

on Tuesday the reason why an adjournment was asked. He had been stopped on the streets by politician, as sought to appeal to him in Smith's behalf. The Judgs then said that if firearms had been found upon Smith. In would have been sent for twenty years to Sing Sing, where he had apent several years already. As it was, is would receive the strictest sentence possible—ten Fear in the regularities. in the penitentiary.

Holiday gifts pervade even the great business

HOLIDAY GIFTS AT STEWARTS.

paluce of A. T. Stewart & Co. London, Paris, Vienna, Ber in, and the far East are all represented to the countless beautiful things that cover the gift counters of this store The fancy for Japanese and Chinese articles can be grant fied here in fine enamels, in lustrous incquers, exquising porcelain and pottery, and the rarest bronzes; here are vases, bowls, cups, and placques of the favorite Kiol ware, the crimson Kags, the white and bine Owari, and the antique Satsuma, such as would grace any cabinet in the house of a councilsieur. The painted kid and learns articles show novelties that are not found at other houses, such as new designs for card cases, sately els, pocket-books, with handles, dispatch cases too, music rolls, dressing cases, and writing desks. Toilet sets of comies and brushes ar shown in every, shell, and the strong cellulaid that we not break when thrown down. The small places of pr taked brass so much in fashion are shown bern in bean tifully shaped sconces, candlesticks in Persian designs and in dragon pattern, call bells of quaint styles, can slands, ink stands, and sets for smoker; jewel mass at oxydized sliver, and candlesticks of the same motal are shown in similar Persian styles.

The gift articles are by no means confined to faces goods, for there are dress lengths for servants, or for the poor pensioners, of whom almost every lady has her share this hard Wister. Here are mixed wool and cotton stuffs of thicker and better quality than such stuffs use ally are, and in the gay bounette colors, for a shiling a yard! There are pretty points at eight or ten cents ; vard for aprous, or wrappers, or the next light culton that serve as the day drosses of wallresses at tale Nicer English and French calleons in chiniz patterns are sold at about half the pring asked for those on the wars season. Dress patterns of botter wooden stuffs, some o which are all pure wool, are marked at the popular price of fifty cents a yard; and the serviceable alpuns are also greatly reduced in price. Among other useful gifts or those too poor to buy them, are warm spec-lined gloves, and the soft silk handkeechiefs for neck : the last are sold for fifty cents.

In the shawl department are the lowest priced India drawls over offered in this market. It is now within the power of a lady with limited means to possess an India ashmere shawl that she need never be asnamed of, and ong afterward. The new dark elive shades, blue, an India travelling shows are cheaper than e-

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS

The New-York creditors of Toile, Holton &

THE COULTS. THE WARLHOLSE BODDERY.

Newhall, the diamond brokers who, it is allowed, no sentenous Parit, the worshoos scener at No. 12 Cas Mr. McK. Jones, and valued at \$15,000, were brought betors Justice Eixby, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. Purely toxisted that Brandon and where Mr. Jones's farmiture was kept, by means of false kept, slik dress, three confinences having and brondes were pured in cracks, and with the brightnes, were carried areas the max the major of false the large and the place with a false the state of the place was the man of the place was all and consider the state. In cracking areas valued at Salo, and took how they give my two dressing areas valued at Salo, and took how they were alle worth SGC. If an Brandon and Newbook sected that to brace the again the should be an after the rest of the furniture was end they would said aim he share of the proceeds to large and then destroy the ware often with the reasons. Pury of efficiel, when they gave turn \$100, and that he was owing them \$200. He gave turn \$100, and that he was owing them \$200. He gave turn \$100, and that he was owing them \$200. He gave turn \$100, and that he was owing them \$200. He gave turn \$100, and that he was located, which the warehouse. Be first met Purly at the Two Incaking out the warehouse. Party ten time \$200. Learness Lynch, a cartenan, testined that he carred three ionds of furniture tran No. 12 Washington, place. He took three trunks to a house in Horstoost. Then 30 carted a little to hook a surfect in them and a some influences to a house in Streether be heldered. Brandon in year, He taen nook a

cane and some pictures to a house in Sistemati-, he believed, Bramlen lived. He then took a chair to No. 710 Broadway, which was Brak-

leak and charge to No. 710 Broadway, which was issued to a special of business.

Patrick J Cochran, of No. 61 Haxter-st., testified that he remember of the goods being taken to hearing \$1.0-5 extensions, and second Xewhall at the first sale. No mirther writinesses were examined and the case was admirther writinesses.

THE COUNT JOANNES AS EICHARD III.

The Superior Court, Trial Term, room was packed yesterday to hear George, the Count Jeannes, try his suit against Jarrett & Palmer. He was employed by them to play Richard III. on Auril 29,1871. They were to pay, and did pay him \$150, but, he says, if the house was large they were to pay him a complimentary sum, which in his complaint he put at \$1,500, but in his evidence in his complaint he put at \$1,000, but in his evidence put at the more modest sum of \$500. This is the story of the Count, but he as he teld it. As his witnesses failed to appear, he reminded the Court that in the June! case he had called his opponent, (furles of Court, to the stand, so now he called his opponent, (furles of Court, to the stand, so now he called his opponent, furles of Court, to the stand, as now he called his opponent, furles, and testing stand and in the stand of the called his opponent, and testing that the house was fait, but not very full that big it, and the needing were \$1,070.50. The Count then were on the stand and told of his various metivines as setor, artist, author, and loud of his various metivines as setor, artist, author, and fold of his various metivines as setor, artist, author, and fold of his various metivines as setor, artist, author, and fold of his various metivines as setor, artist, author, and fold of his various method them; how he had break to the stand and off of haif the profits; how he had suggested \$150, and a complimentary sum if the house were large, how the house was full, overflowing, poerfor, the largest, has the largest have the largest the farment had gained, with the \$150, was amole compensation.

Hency C. Jarrett's story differed from the Court of the stand seed to the farment and pained, with the Court of the stand seed of the farment had gained, with the \$150, was amole compensation.

suggested the farme he had gained, with the \$150, was amole compensation.

Henry C. Jarrett's story differed from, the Count's recomm. After the Count's relection of the offers making prodits—the expenses of that play were between \$1.00 and \$1.200 anght—the sum had been fixed and tener was to be no further payment. Nor had the Count stated any until lately. When asked the character of the Count's acting, he said cruedly: "Some of the subbee complained that it wasn't had enough to be funny and good chough to be interesting." The case will be closed to-day.

LOUISA WETZEL ACQUITTED.

The trial of Louisa Werzel was closed yesterday in the Court of General Sessions by a versict of not guilty. The charge of Judge Gudersteeve dwell of an engine on what constituted excusable or justifi-able homicule. The jury went out at 1:30, but returned at 6:30 for further justified in. The prisoner sat during all this time pale and immovable, only occasionally raising her eyes from the floor. At 9 o'chek the pay came in. The few people in the court room at that iste hour cheered the verdict. The woman's strongth gave way and she fainted.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS MISSING.

John E. Walsh brought suit against the German Savings Bank, claiming that he diposited with the bank \$3,000 and offered to deposit \$7,000 more. He a